

Form 10-300  
(Rev. 6-72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NHL 2205450213

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Maryland
COUNTY:	Washington
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	

1. NAME	
COMMON:	Fort Frederick State Park
AND/OR HISTORIC:	Fort Frederick

2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
State Route 56			
CITY OR TOWN:		CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:	
Big Pool vicinity			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Maryland		Washington	

3. CLASSIFICATION			
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____ _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY			
OWNER'S NAME:			
State of Maryland			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:		STATE:	CODE
		Maryland	

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:		STATE:	CODE
		Maryland	

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS			
TITLE OF SURVEY:			
DATE OF SURVEY: <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local			
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:		STATE:	CODE
		108	

STATE:
COUNTY:
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

Theme: War for Independence

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

## 7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Built in 1756-57, Fort Frederick is a huge stone quadrangle with a bastion projecting from each corner. The curtain walls are three feet thick at the base, rise to a height of 17-1/2 feet, and are about 179 feet long. The throat of each corner bastion is about 41 feet wide, two faces are 31 feet long and the other two are each 89 feet in length. Bastion walls are 4 feet thick and each bastion was originally filled in with earth on their interior to within 4-1/2 feet of their height, so that cannon could be mounted there and infantry could also fire over the top of the bastion walls. Only the northwest bastion is now filled with earth in this manner, 50 restored to illustrate the original condition of the other 3 now empty bastions. The main gate, 10-1/2 feet wide, is located in the center of the south curtain. A short distance to the west, or left, of the gate is the hole that was knocked in the wall in 1861 so that a cannon could be utilized in the defense of the main gate.

Inside the stone foundations of three log barracks have been uncovered and stabilized. On the east and west sides stood two two-story log barracks for the troops, each about 117 feet long and 18 feet wide and on the north wall, centered directly opposite to the main gate, stood the third two-story log barracks, the officers' quarters, about 96 feet long and 28 feet deep. To the right of the officers' quarters, near the northeast bastion, is the reconstructed well. These barracks were designed for a garrison of 200 but could hold 400 men if needed.

A very large portion of the fort's walls are still original. These sections have been stabilized and then the missing portions reconstructed to their original 17-1/2 foot heights over the original bases.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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## SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Pre-Columbian☐ 16th Century☒ 18th Century☐ 20th Century☐ 15th Century☐ 17th Century☐ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1775-1783

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Aboriginal☐ Education☐ Political☐ Urban Planning☐ Prehistoric☐ Engineering☐ Religion/Phi-☐ Other (Specify)☐ Historic☐ Industry

losophy

☐ Agriculture☐ Invention☐ Science☒ Architecture☐ Landscape☐ Sculpture☐ Art

Architecture

☐ Social/Human-☐ Commerce☐ Literature

itarian

☐ Communications☒ Military☐ Theater☐ Conservation☐ Music☐ Transportation

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Fort Frederick is the largest and best-preserved architectural example in the Southern Colonies of an 18th-century fortress erected for frontier defense against Indians. Built in 1756-1757, as a defense against French and Indian attack, Fort Frederick was also utilized as a military prison during the War for Independence and again garrisoned during the Civil War. The fort, however, was never actually attacked during its long history.

After extensive archeological and historical research by the National Park Service, the original plans of the fort were located. In the 1930's the outside stone walls were restored and reconstructed to their original height and a part of the interior restored with the aid of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Fort Frederick State Park is owned by the State of Maryland and the public has unrestricted access to the fort.

History

On May 16, 1756, during the French and Indian War, the Maryland Legislature, at the request of Governor Horatio Sharpe, appropriated 6,000 pounds to build and maintain a fort for the purpose of providing shelter and protection to the frontier inhabitants of western Maryland settlements. By mid-August construction on Fort Frederick, so-named after the last Lord Baltimore (1731-1771), was well underway. Plans for the fort were prepared by Governor Sharpe and the frontier post was not designed to withstand cannon as it was believed that the French would not be able to bring large guns against it from the west.

Fort Frederick was garrisoned by militia companies of Maryland until the end of the French and Indian Wars. More than 700 terrified people found refuge in the fort during the Pontiac Uprising of 1763. From 1777 to March 1783, during the War for Independence, the fort served as a prisoner of war camp for captured British and German soldiers. At one time more than 1,000 prisoners were held there. The last such prisoners to be quartered at the fort were those captured at Yorktown in October 1781.

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

WA-V-205

STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
Washington	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

Fort Frederick

(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

8. Significance

(Continued)

page 1

After the Revolution Fort Frederick was sold at public auction on September 5, 1791, and the huge fortress lay abandoned until the Civil War. At the outbreak of hostilities in 1861, Fort Frederick was once again summoned into action. A hole was broken in the south wall and a cannon was placed there to defend the main gate; the main mission of the fort was to guard the B&O Railroad and the C&O Canal against Confederate attacks. No significant military action occurred, however, and by the end of 1862, the fort's usefulness had ended.

The surrounding grounds of the Fort were used for agricultural purposes until 1922 when it was acquired by the State of Maryland for park purposes. By that time the old walls had decayed, but were still standing in many places more than 8 feet high, and the stone foundations of the three log barracks inside were buried under accumulations of earth.

After extensive archeological and historical research by the National Park Service, the original plans of the fort were located. With the aid of the Civilian Conservation Corps the outside stone walls were restored and reconstructed to their original height and a part of the interior restored in the 1930's.

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Frank B. Sarles, Jr. and Charles E. Shedd, Colonials and Patriots  
(Washington, D.C., 1964), 202-203.

Dr. Charles W. Porter, "Progress Report on Fort Frederick, SP-1, Md."  
(N.P.S. Typescript, dated October 19, 1936), 7pp., maps, and photos.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE				
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		
NW	39°	37'	06"	78°	00'	45"	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NE	39°	37'	04"	77°	59'	51"	39°	36'	37"
SE	39°	36'	05"	77°	59'	54"	78°	00'	14"
SW	39°	36'	07"	78°	00'	48"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 287 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Charles W. Snell, Survey Historian	
ORGANIZATION Historic Sites Survey, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service	DATE 1/2/73
STREET AND NUMBER: 1100 L Street, N.W.	
CITY OR TOWN: Washington	STATE D.C.

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date \_\_\_\_\_

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Keeper of The National Register

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

WA-V-205  
Fort Frederick St. Pk.  
DNR # - NONE  
USGS: Big Pool Quad

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Fort Frederick

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

Fort Frederick State Park

CITY, TOWN

Near Indian Springs

— VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

6

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Washington

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

**CATEGORY**

— DISTRICT

— BUILDING(S)

☒ STRUCTURE

— SITE

— OBJECT

**OWNERSHIP**

☒ PUBLIC

— PRIVATE

— BOTH

**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**

— IN PROCESS

— BEING CONSIDERED

**STATUS**

— OCCUPIED

☒ UNOCCUPIED

— WORK IN PROGRESS

**ACCESSIBLE**

☒ YES: RESTRICTED

☒ YES: UNRESTRICTED

— NO

**PRESENT USE**

— AGRICULTURE

— COMMERCIAL

☒ EDUCATIONAL

☒ ENTERTAINMENT

— GOVERNMENT

— INDUSTRIAL

— MILITARY

☒ MUSEUM

☒ PARK

— PRIVATE RESIDENCE

— RELIGIOUS

— SCIENTIFIC

— TRANSPORTATION

— OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Maryland Department of Natural Resources

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

Towers State Office Building

CITY, TOWN

Annapolis

— VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Md 21401

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Washington County Courthouse

Liber #: 164, 178

Folio #: 183, 643

STREET & NUMBER

W. Washington Street

CITY, TOWN

Annapolis, Md.

STATE

21401

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

National Register of Historic Places

DATE

☒ FEDERAL — STATE — COUNTY — LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

Maryland Historical Trust

CITY, TOWN

Annapolis

STATE

Md

**7 DESCRIPTION****CONDITION**

☒ EXCELLENT  
☐ GOOD  
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED  
☐ RUINS  
☐ UNEXPOSED

**CHECK ONE**

☐ UNALTERED  
☒ ALTERED

**CHECK ONE**

☒ ORIGINAL SITE  
☐ MOVED DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

#7 Fort Frederick an 18th century garrison of the frontier is the focal point of Fort Frederick State Park. The fort has been rebuilt and is already listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is a National Historic Landmark. The fort is a rectangular stone structure with pointed bastions extending from each corner. It is constructed of local brownish limestone arranged in rough courses. The exterior walls are approximately 15 to 20 feet high and curve slightly inward as they rise. They were quite deteriorated at the early part of this century but were rebuilt by the Civilian Conservation Corps during the 1930's.

The entrance into the fort is in the southeast wall through massive wooden gates. A description of the fort in Thomas Scharf's History of Western Maryland states that one of the original iron hinges to the fort gates had been retained into the late 19th century. According to Scharf, this piece of hardware had weighed 42 pounds.<sup>1</sup>

Within the walls of the fort were frame barracks. Historians at the Maryland Department of Natural Resources have done extensive research into their appearance and two barracks have been rebuilt. Except for details of finishing, the barracks would appear to be reasonably accurate facsimile of the original structures.

The foundation of the barracks were the subject of archeological research in the 1930's and again in the 1970's.

At present the fort and barracks appear to be in good to excellent condition although there is some deterioration to the masonry of the southwest wall of the fort.

<sup>1</sup>J. Thomas Scharf. History of Western Maryland. Vol. II  
 Baltimore, Md.: Regional Publishing Company. (1968) p. 1298.  
 (originally published Philadelphia, 1882)

**8 SIGNIFICANCE**

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES *1756*

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

#8 Fort Frederick dates from the 1755-56 period and was built to protect the western frontier of Maryland during the French and Indian War. After the war, the fort had little military significance. It was used briefly during the American Revolution for British prisoners of war. It is said that a number of prisoners, including Hessian soldiers were placed on local farms to work. In 1790, the Maryland Legislature directed that the fort and the 150 acres around it be sold. By 1857, the fort farm belonged to Nathan Williams, a free black man who owned the property during much of its later private history. During the Civil War, the fort was again in use as a garrison for troops of the First Maryland Regiment who occupied it in 1861 and reputedly knocked a hole in the south wall to keep a gun aimed on the Potomac River. Another hole was cut in the west wall, according to Scharf's History of Western Maryland, and the west bastion was removed to make room for a barn. The fort was in deteriorated condition when acquired by the State of Maryland in 1922. The Civilian Conservation Corps contributed to the reconstruction of the fort's stone walls and located the foundations of and researched the original barracks.

Fort Frederick is important for its association with historical archeology from the 18th century, for its architecture as an example of period construction. Dating from the third quarter of the 18th century and built to protect inhabitants of the frontier, the fort is important for its contribution to exploration and settlement of colonial Maryland. The fort has obvious military significance and is connected with three major wars. It has been listed as significant in the area of politics and government because records and histories indicate that the construction and maintenance of the fort was a frequent issue and source of disagreement between Maryland governor, Horatio Sharpe and the legislature of the colony. Social and humanitarian concerns also lend significance to the fort since it was, during times of terror a haven for local residents who would take refuge behind its walls. In the 19th century, when the fort was no longer in use, it is said to have been a religious meeting place where itinerant ministers would hold services.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY



WA-V-205

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Western Maryland. Vol. II. Baltimore, Md.:  
Regional Publishing Company, 1968. (Originally published, 1882).

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

**11 FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME / TITLE

Paula Stoner Preservation Assoc.

## ORGANIZATION

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

3179

STREET &amp; NUMBER

R P.O. Box 202

TELEPHONE

432-5466

CITY OR TOWN

Sharpsburg

STAT

And

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust  
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 267-1438

Fort Frederick State Park  
WA-V-205  
State Route 56  
Big Pool Vicinity  
Washington County, MD  
Catoctin Center for Regional Studies,  
Frederick Community College  
July 2009

### **Addendum**

Number 7 Page 3

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Fort Frederick is constructed of local brownish limestone arranged in rough courses. The walls curve slightly inward as they rise. They were quite deteriorated at the early part of this century but were rebuilt by the Civilian Conservation Corps during the 1930s.

A description of the fort in Thomas Scharf's *History of Western Maryland* states that one of the original iron hinges to the fort gates had been retained into the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. According to Scharf, this piece of hardware weighed 42 pounds.

Historians at the Maryland Department of Natural Resources have done extensive research into the fort's appearance and two barracks have been rebuilt. Except for details of finishing, the barracks appear to be reasonably accurate facsimile of the original structures. At present the fort and barracks appear to be in good to excellent condition although there is some deterioration of the masonry of the southwest wall of the fort.

Fort Frederick State Park  
WA-V-205  
State Route 56  
Big Pool Vicinity  
Washington County, MD  
Catocin Center for Regional Studies,  
Frederick Community College  
July 2009

### **Addendum**

Number 8 Page 4

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During the Civil War, Fort Frederick was used as a garrison for troops of the First Maryland Regiment. A skirmish occurred on Christmas Day of 1861; however, no significant military action occurred, and by the end of 1862, the fort's usefulness had ended. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when the fort was no longer in use, it is said to have been a religious meeting place where itinerant ministers would hold services.

During the latter half of the nineteenth century, Fort Frederick and the surrounding lands were at the center of a free black family enclave headed by Nathan Williams. Williams was the son of a former slave from the area, and had purchased his wife Ammy from another local farmer. He bought the Ft. Frederick property around the late 1850s to use the crumbled, but still massive, fort walls as a farmyard, knocking a hole in the west wall, building a barn against the inside northwest corner, and planting vegetable gardens, grapevines and fruit trees within the fort. During the post-emancipation years, Williams helped establish a school on his property for local African-American children. After his death in 1884, his children continued to support the school and operate the farm. In 1899 they deeded a 1/4 acre lot for construction of a new one-room school building. The school was closed only ten years later, but the building was adapted for residential use and survives as the one-story rear wing of the Hornbaker house on the Fort grounds. Williams' descendants owned the fort until 1922, when it was acquired by the State of Maryland for park purposes. By that time the old walls had decayed, but were still standing in many places more than 8 feet high, and the stone foundations of the three log barracks inside were buried under accumulations of earth. The Civilian Conservation Corps restored the walls in the 1930s, and two of the enlisted men's barracks were reconstructed in the 1970s. The fort now operates as a living history museum.

The Hornbaker property (WA-V-206) is just north of the fort on park land. It dates from ca. 1899 and was built as "the Fort Frederick colored school house" to serve the Big Pool area. After April 1909, when the students were sent to other schools in Clear Spring and Williamsport, the property was sold and converted into a residence in 1914. The building is now a T-shaped Victorian home with a one-story section containing the original schoolroom and a two-story section with the kitchen, bathroom, and bedrooms. Much of the historic schoolroom still exists, including the room arrangement, beaded waist high wainscoting, and a wooden hat and coat rack. The property now operates under Maryland's Resident Curatorship Program.

Fort Frederick State Park  
WA-V-205  
State Route 56  
Big Pool Vicinity  
Washington County, MD  
Catoctin Center for Regional Studies,  
Frederick Community College  
July 2009

### Addendum

Number 9 Page 3

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Dr. Charles W. Porter, "Progress Report on Fort Frederick, SP-1, Md." (NPS Typescript, dated October 19, 1936), 7pp., maps, and photos.

Frank B. Sarles, Jr. and Charles E. Shedd, *Colonials and Patriots* (Washington, DC, 1964), 202-203.

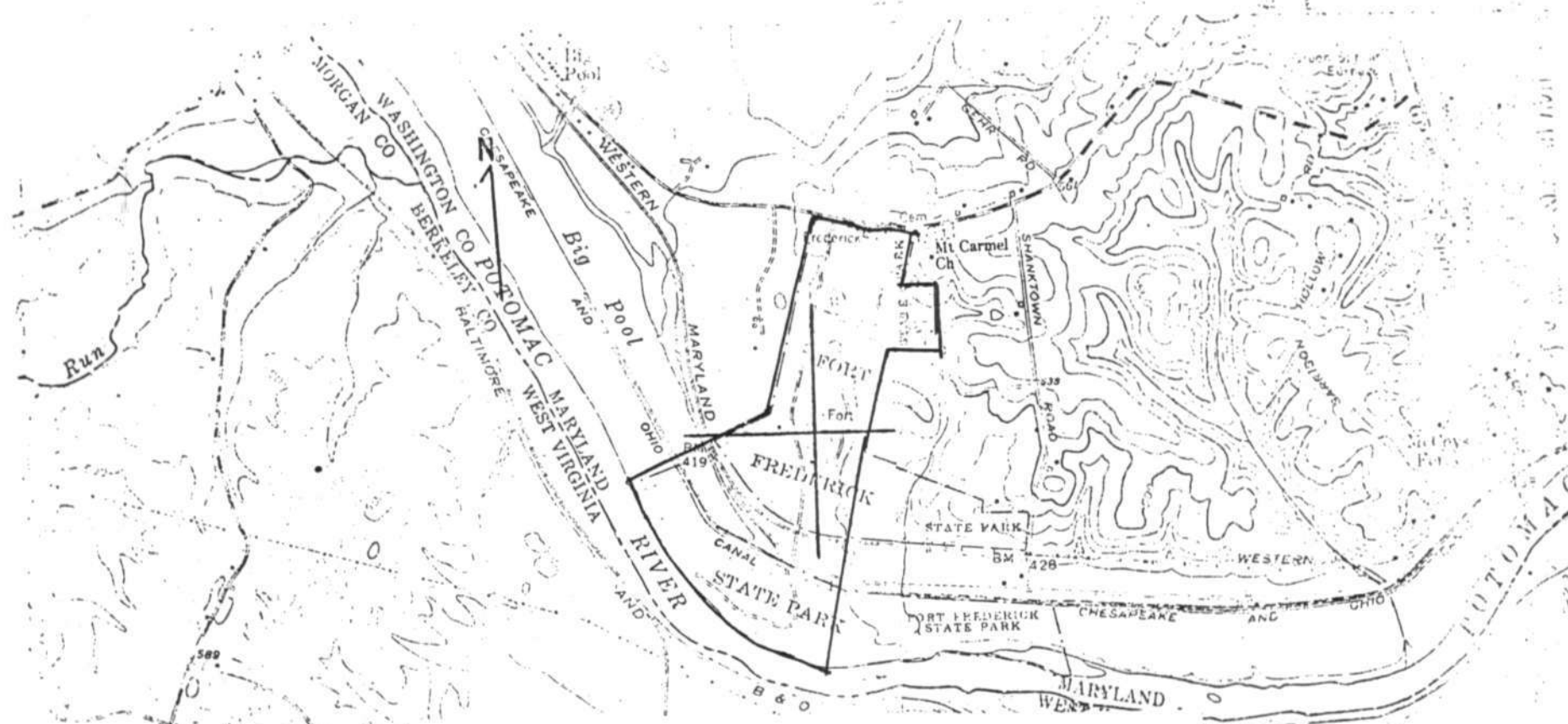
Historical American Buildings Survey no. MD-95.

"Hornbaker Property." *Maryland's Resident Curatorship Program*. Maryland Department of Natural Resources. Web. 31 July 2009. <http://www.dnr.maryland.gov/land/rca/hornbaker.asp>.

J. Thomas Scharf. *History of Western Maryland*. Vol. II (Baltimore, Md.: Regional Publishing Company, 1968 [originally published in Philadelphia, 1882]), 1298.

*Maryland: A Guide to the Old Line State*; American Guide Series (New York, 1940), 340.





U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Series,  
 Big Pool and Hedgesville Quadrangles,  
 West Virginia-Maryland,  
 1958 (Big Pool Quadrangle and 1955 (Hedgesville Quadrangle)  
 Fort Frederick

Latitude 39° 36' 37"  
 Longitude 78° 00' 14"

(13)

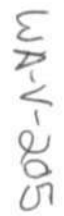
CREEK

Allensville

WA-V-205

5463 III NW  
(CLEAR SPRING

39°37'30"





LA-V-205

Ft. Frederick St. PK.

Fort Loxills - S.E. View

Dec. 1978

Paula Stonor  
Preservation Associates





WA-V-205

Ft. Frederick St. PK

Ft. Interior and barracks foundation

N.W. View

Dec. 1978

Paula Stoner  
preservation Associates



WA-V-205

Ft. Frederick St. Pl.

Foundations (outside walls)

S.W. view

Dec. 1978

Paula Stoner  
Preservation Associates





WA-V-205

Ft. Frederick St. Pl

Ft. Interior - reconstructed barracks

N.E. View

Dec. 1978

Paula Stoner  
Preservation Associates



WA-V-205

Fort Frederick